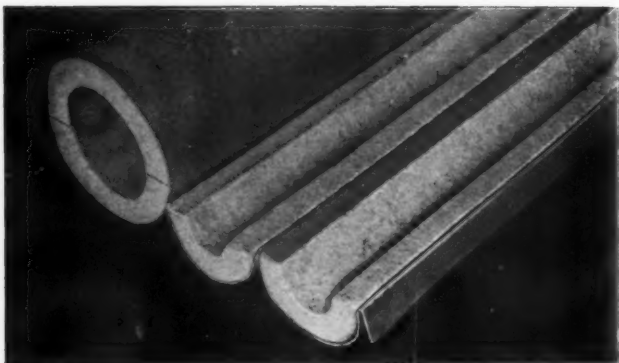




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VALLEY FORGE • PENNSYLVANIA

Vol

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"ASBESTOS"

FOUNDED IN JULY 1919 AND PUBLISHED
CONTINUOUSLY SINCE THAT DATE

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PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

C. J. STOVER, *Proprietor*

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IRON IN CHRYSOTILE ASBESTOS

By D. Wolochow¹

In reporting the results of chemical analysis of minerals it is customary and convenient to express the composition in terms of the oxides of the several elements present. And because in the course of the usual gravimetric analysis iron is weighed as the ferric oxide, Fe_2O_3 , it is most often reported as such. Actually, the iron may be present in one of several forms.

In the published analyses of chrysotile asbestos one finds that the iron content is usually reported as Fe_2O_3 , sometimes as FeO and occasionally partly as Fe_2O_3 and partly as FeO . The last method, in that it indicates that iron is present in both the ferric (Fe^{+++}) and ferrous (Fe^{++}) conditions, is more nearly correct, tho neither oxide is known to be present as such in the asbestos. It seems to be fairly certain that the ferric iron is combined with part of the ferrous iron, forming the magnetic oxide, Fe_3O_4 (or $\text{FeO} \cdot \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$), any remaining ferrous iron being in combination, most probably as a silicate, within the chrysotile molecule.

In many uses of asbestos, the amount and nature of the iron is of no consequence, but in those applications where electrical conductivity is a factor, it is important to know the amount of magnetite present. A close approximation can be obtained by determining the ferrous and ferric iron and assuming that the ferric iron is wholly present in combination with an equivalent amount of ferrous iron, in the form of magnetite, Fe_3O_4 . The percentage of this oxide can thus be calculated.

Tests made on carefully selected, hand-cleaned samples of Canadian crude asbestos, have shown that the ferric iron content, and hence the magnetite, can be reduced to a very low value. Thus, in the analyses published in the

¹ Division of Chemistry, National Research Council, Ottawa, Canada. Mr. Wolochow has treated this subject at greater length in his brochure published in May 1934 under the title "Survey of Information on Magnetic Iron in Asbestos and Its Removal."

October 1937 issue of "ASBESTOS", the iron, tho reported as Fe_2O_3 , was actually found to be present in large part in the ferrous condition, most probably combined mainly as silicate and hence non-conducting.

Because the magnetite occurs in the asbestos in the form of irregularly distributed particles of varying size, it is difficult to obtain a truly representative sample. In addition, the accurate determination of ferrous and ferric iron is not a simple procedure. In milled fibre, the possible presence of finely divided metallic iron picked up from the machines complicates the matter still further.

In view of this, attempts have been made to determine the amount of conducting iron in asbestos by means of magnetic or electrical methods. Such methods have one serious drawback in that the magnetic susceptibility of the sample is affected by the number, size, shape and distribution of the magnetic particles thruout the fibre mass.

It would seem that a direct evalution of asbestos to be used for electrical purposes by means of some type of performance test would be preferable to an indirect evaluation based on the amount of magnetic iron as determined by either chemical or other means.

ODD ITEMS USING ASBESTOS

A new kind of photo flashlight bulb has its neck protected against heat and cracking by an asbestos safety disc which also keeps the flash element in proper position and guards against "lumping" of wire.

Compositions for the manufacture of plaster molds often contain asbestos. Plaster molds, as our readers probably know, are used in the production of statuary and ornamental bronze figures and for aluminum patterns where extreme accuracy is desirable.

Some types of bituminous melting kettles are insulated with an asbestos composition, the result being that the kettle heats up quickly and the bitumen therefore melts very quickly.

"ASBESTOS"

CHICAGO'S NEW SEWAGE PLANT

Large Quantities of Insulation
were used in this Gigantic Project

The new Southwest Side treatment works, the last of four plants included in Chicago's colossal sewage treatment program, is now in operation. This plant is the largest activated sludge plant in the world. A unique feature of the plant is the use of dried sludge to augment the fuel supply.

The works consist of a sewage pumping station combined with blower plant and sludge disposal plant, preliminary settling tanks, aeration and final settling tanks. The main sewage pumps and blowers for compressing air are driven by steam turbines. Turbine-driven generators supply electrical energy for the smaller motor-driven equipment. Four steam generating units, each with a capacity of 110,000 lb. per hour, operate at a gauge pressure of 425 lb. per sq. in. and a temperature of 725 deg. F.

Sludge is mechanically de-watered, dried and burned in suspension by the flash system. After removing the water from the sewage by filters, the remaining sludge is dried by dropping it thru great towers into which hot gases (1100 deg. F.) are introduced. At the bottom, the sludge is violently agitated, broken down and then conveyed in suspension to large cyclone separators which deliver it to storage bins. From there the sludge, together with pulverized coal, is delivered to the steam generator furnaces, where its combustion generates steam for the turbine-driven equipment, as well as heat for the drying operation. Sludge to be used as fertilizer can be bypassed around the furnaces.

The final plans showed flat heated areas in excess of half a million square feet, so adequate insulation was important.

P. D. Beaver, a J-M salesman worked closely with the Chicago District Engineers to see that the choice of materials was based upon the savings that could be econo-

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*for the manufacture
of*

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Insulating Cements

Asbestos Paper - Pipe Coverings

Asbestos Millboard

High Temperature Cements

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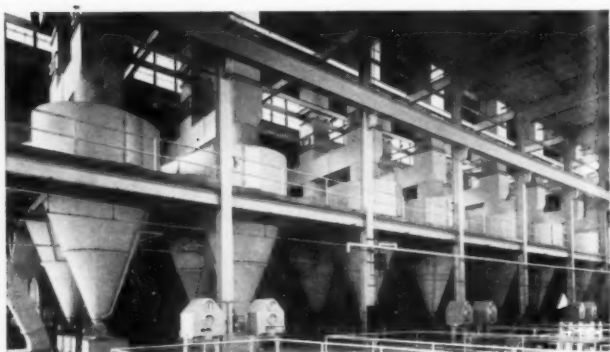
**EAST BROUGHTON, PROVINCE of QUEBEC
CANADA**

"ASBESTOS"

mically effected and aided the District Engineers in the selection of the most suitable materials from the J-M line. For instance in the 16 huge sludge drying towers, where hot gases are introduced at a temperature of 1100 deg. F., 3" thick J-M Superex blocks were used. The eight vapor heaters were covered with 4" Superex Combination Insulation (2" Superex blocks on the hot side backed up with 2" of 85% Magnesia blocks). On some 8500 feet of high temperature ducts (1400 deg. F.) Superex Combination, consisting of 5" Superex and 2" of 85% Magnesia, was used.

The 16 cyclone separators and 8 recirculating fans, together with the primary air fans and 8 induced draft fans, as well as the connecting ducts, were insulated with 2" of J-M 85% Magnesia blocks. The temperature in this equipment approximates 450 deg. F. A 2½" thickness of 85% Magnesia insulated the breeching between fans and precipitators, horizontal runs of recirculating ducts and the 4 boiler induced draft fans, where somewhat higher temperatures are encountered.

Two smoke stacks were lined with 3" Vitribestos, a



Over 12,000 square feet 85% Magnesia were used to insulate this battery of cyclone separators where sludge is dried.

ASBESTOS

In a Multitude of Forms . . .

For more than three-quarters of a century, Johns-Manville has been manufacturing a large variety of asbestos products, contributing to greater comfort, protection from fire and the more efficient operation of industrial equipment.

Johns-Manville owns and operates Asbestos Mines in Arizona and Canada, thirteen factories located strategically across the continent, sales offices in all large cities and a large, scientifically equipped research laboratory in which J-M Engineers and Scientists are constantly developing new uses for this remarkable mineral, Asbestos.

Some of the better known J-M Asbestos products include: Packings, Insulations, Roofing and Siding, Transite Water Pipe and Electrical Conduit, Office Partitions, Decorative Wall Boards, Flooring and Friction Materials. In addition, Johns-Manville furnishes raw asbestos in a wide range of grades and fibre lengths.

For complete information on J-M Asbestos Products write to any J-M office or distributor.

Johns-Manville

EXECUTIVE OFFICES: NEW YORK

Branches in All Large Cities



"ASBESTOS"

rigid cellular insulation designed by Johns-Manville for such purposes. J-M 85% Magnesia and Superex Pipe Insulations also were used.

The Asbestos & Magnesia Materials Co., J-M Technical Service Unit in Chicago, executed the entire insulation contract under F. P. Kuckenbecker, President of the company.

The project is unique because it is a case of making waste pay for its own disposal, since the dried sludge is used to supplement the coal as fuel and may also be diverted for use as fertilizer or soil conditioner. Insulation helps to keep the cost down.

BRAZIL--ITS DEPOSITS OF ASBESTOS

Latest report reaching us (thru Minerals Circular No. 21 of December 29, 1939, published by the U. S. Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce) mentions three deposits in the State of Bahia.

One of these is at Campo Formoso—asbestos of poor quality according to study made by Prof. Othon Henry Leonardos of the Brazilian National Museum.

The second is at Piabas in the municipality of Queimadas, about 240 kilometers (149 miles) northwest of Sao Salvador. An analysis of sample from this deposit was reported by Prof. Reynaldo Saldanha of the University of Sao Paulo to average:

44.07 Silica
42.86 Magnesium
0.15 Ferrous Oxide
0.21 Ferric Oxide
12.19 Water
Trace of Aluminum

The third deposit is situated on the border of the Rio Paraguassu, at Itaberaba, about 200 kilometers (124 miles) west of Sao Salvador, and is said to contain chrysotile asbestos of good quality, having brown and golden fibres up to 7 centimeters (2.78 inches) in length.

"ASBESTOS"

ASBESTOS TEXTILES

with a reputation
for **QUALITY**



AS pioneers in the development of asbestos products, Keasbey & Mattison have long produced a line of asbestos textiles of high and uniform quality.

Included are fine tapes, yarn, thread, cloth, braided tubing, listings, wick, rope, cord, conveyor beltings, and a full range of clothing.

K & M Asbestos Clothing is designed to meet standards developed from extensive field experience. It provides the desired comfort, freedom and serviceability ... in addition to utmost safety. Practically every type of garment is available.

KEASBEY & MATTISON COMPANY

AMBLER • PENNSYLVANIA

February 1940

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"ASBESTOS"

COLONEL A. F. TOWNSEND

Chairman of Raybestos-Manhattan
Passes Away at Age of Seventy-four

Colonel Arthur Farragut Townsend, Chairman of the Board of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., and general manager of its Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Division, died on January 14th at his Ridgewood, N. J., home. He was 74 years old.

Born in Boston, he attended the Latin School and graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology



Arthur Farragut Townsend

in 1884. He was a godson of Admiral David Glasgow Farragut and a cousin of Henry Fowle Durant, founder of Wellesley College. As a young man he started work as shipping clerk for the New York Belting and Packing Company, later absorbed by the United States

Rubber Company. Col. Townsend was transferred to Chicago in charge of the sales office; afterwards he was transferred to Passaic as assistant manager.

In 1893 Col. Townsend and five others (George Wof-

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Arizona Crude

Canadian Crude

Canadian Spinning Fibre

Canadian Shingle Fibre

Cyprus Asbestos

Italian Crude

Russian Crude

Rhodesian Crude

South African Blue Crude

South African Yellow Crude



ASBESTOS LIMITED INC.

8 West 40th Street : New York City

Works: MILLINGTON, N. J.

February 1940

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"ASBESTOS"

fendon, Frank Cazenove Jones, Peter Reid, Samuel J. Watson, W. W. Dashiell) founded The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Company, Col. Townsend being made secretary. After serving as treasurer and vice president, he was elected President in 1903 (succeeding Mr. Jones) and continued in that office until 1929. At that time, thru merger, The Manhattan Rubber Company became The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Division of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., and Col. Townsend was made Chairman of the Board; he was also general manager of The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Division at Passaic.

In 1934 he was selected by the Rubber Industry to represent the United States on the advisory panel of the International Rubber Regulation Committee, which met in London. He was also director and chairman of the Board of the Rubber Manufacturers' Association and since 1917 had been president of the Manhattan Securities Company, a subsidiary of Manhattan Rubber which operates a rubber plantation in Java, Dutch East Indies. He was also a director of St. Mary's Hospital, Passaic.

A tall man, of military bearing and natural dignity he was easy to approach. Men liked and respected him and he could address a good part of his 2800 Raybestos-Manhattan employees by their first names. Other industrial executives have often praised his enlightened labor outlook.

The Asbestos Industry regrets the passing from their midst of an able executive and kindly friend.

—:—

The book on Asbestos Textiles (mentioned on page 38 of our January issue) has been delayed somewhat in publication. It is expected to come out about March or April at which time a full description of it will be published.

—:—

The Heating Ventilating Air Conditioning Guide 1940 is now available. Price is \$5.00; special thumb index edition \$5.50. "ASBESTOS" will be glad to handle your orders.

K&M HOLDS SALES MEETINGS

The annual Sales Meeting of the Keasbey & Mattison Company, held from January 22nd to 25th inclusive at the Manufacturers' Golf and Country Club near Ambler, Pa., was attended by the entire K & M sales organization from all over the country, including K & M insulation distributors.

Ernest Muehleck, President, made the address of welcome and J. W. Ledeboer, Vice President, addressed the meeting on the subject of Production preceding the tour of the five Keasbey & Mattison Company plants lo-



J. W. Ledeboer, Vice President (left), W. C. Scott, Vice President, and Ernest Muehleck, President, of the Keasbey & Mattison Company, conferring at Sales Meeting, held during week of January 22nd.

"ASBESTOS"

cated in Ambler. The closing address was made by W. C. Scott, Vice President.

The 1940 sales policies of K & M's various products were outlined by W. S. Acuff, Jr., General Sales Manager, who acted as Chairman of the meeting. He was assisted in these presentations by the Sales Department heads. The 1940 advertising and sales promotion program was also presented.

Perhaps the highlight of the four day meeting was the dinner held on the evening of January 24th, when a musical quartette in 1890 costume entertained, and a specially made motion picture of humorous character "The March of Time" was shown. Another feature of the entertainment at this time was a radio news broadcast, over the loud speaker system, which cleverly "took off" various persons in the audience.

This was the first time in the history of the Keasbey & Mattison Company that the entire organization was gathered together at Ambler.

—:—

Article "Four Marions Handle Output of World's Largest Asbestos Mine" appearing in the Marion Groundhog (houseorgan) contains several photographs taken in the Jeffrey Mine of the Canadian Johns-Manville Company Limited at Asbestos, Que.

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ENGLAND**

BIRTHDAY SURPRISE PARTY

George D. Crabbs, President, Guest of Honor at Party by the Carey Organization

On January 22nd, his birthday, George Dent Crabbs, President of The Philip Carey Manufacturing Company since 1898, was tendered a delightful surprise party by the Carey organization.

As sales meetings were being held in Lockland at the time, Mr. Crabbs was under the impression that he was attending a banquet of the Branch Managers. When he arrived at the Hotel Alms, at seven P. M., however, he was greeted by 150 men of the Carey organization around a U-shaped banquet table, all singing a welcome to him as he entered.

Invitations had been issued to the male employees of the general office at Lockland, many factory office employees and employees of the Hamilton, Ohio, division and of the Miami Cabinet Division at Middletown, Ohio, besides the Branch Managers.



George Dent Crabbs

agers; W. J. Moeller, Vice President, representing the

W. C. Bowman, Vice President, introduced W. H. Seobie, Head of the Purchasing Department, as Toastmaster. The speakers of the evening were R. S. King, Executive Vice President; H. W. Greider, Director of Research, representing the Research Division; H. W. Cook, Manager of the Boston Branch, speaking in behalf of the Branch Man-

ASBESTOS

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QUEBEC

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"ASBESTOS"

factory at Lockland; M. V. Coffey from the Miami Cabinet Division; G. W. Mills, head of the Legal Department, speaking for the Main Office. William Burchenal, who was to represent the Hamilton Division, could not be present because of illness.

C. A. Blinn, Vice President, had the honor of presenting Mr. Crabbs with a very elegant five piece set of traveling bags, and A. F. Kuester in behalf of the girls of the general office at Lockland, presented a beautiful bouquet of flowers. The menu, the chief dish of which was roast turkey, was especially well planned; during the dinner there was musical entertainment.

The evening was concluded by a short, impromptu talk by Mr. Crabbs. Everyone agreed that the party was a most enjoyable success.

REPORT OF A. S. T. M. COMMITTEE ON THERMAL INSULATING MATERIALS

Committee C-16 on Thermal Insulating Materials is proceeding actively with the development of test methods for nearly all forms of insulating materials excepting those used for building walls, which are outside the scope of the committee. At a meeting held in Washington, October 26 and 27, the chairmen of the subcommittees dealing with particular types of insulation reported substantial progress in reaching an agreement as to test methods. Tentative methods have been studied and tried out in the laboratories of several manufacturers.

The establishment of test methods is the first step toward the ultimate objective of the committee, namely, the writing of specifications for insulating materials.

Another important activity is that of a joint committee on the measurement of thermal conductivity. The committee includes representatives from the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers, and the National Research Council. The committee, under the chairman-

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ship of F. C. Houghten, has made a great deal of progress in reconciling the many differences of opinion as to how thermal conductivity can be measured, and expects in the near future to agree on possibly three methods, each appropriate for a particular type of material.

During 1939 the committee cooperated in the Symposium on Thermal Insulating Materials, consisting of four important papers which have since been issued in a separately bound volume by the Society.

The papers are "Factors Influencing the Thermal Conductivity of Non-Metallic Materials" by J. B. Austin, Research Laboratory, United States Steel Corporation, Kearny, N. J.; A Discussion on Test Methods for Determining Physical Properties of Thermal Insulations, by H. H. Rinehart, Insulation Engineer, Johns-Manville Research Laboratories, Manville, N. J.; "One Consumer's Problems in Selecting Heat Insulation" by E. T. Cope and W. F. Kinney of the Research and Production Departments, respectively, Detroit Edison Co., Detroit, Mich.; and "The Effect of Solar Radiation on the Heat Transmission Through Walls" by F. C. Houghten, Carl Gutberlet and Albert A. Rosenberg, Director, Research Assistant and Research Engineer, respectively, of the Research Laboratory, American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Copies of the book can be obtained at the headquarters of the Society, 260 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, at \$1.25 bound in heavy paper, or \$1.50 bound in cloth.

The 1940 Spring Meeting of the Society will be held on March 6th, Hotel Statler, Detroit, Mich., the technical feature of the meeting to be "New Materials in Transportation." Committee C-16 on Thermal Insulating Materials will also meet during the week of March 4th to 6th.

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These features make No. 43-A ideal for protecting air conditioning ducts, wood partitions, wrapping furnace pipes, lining stoves, ovens and gas ranges. Write for full details.

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"ASBESTOS"

BROADCAST FEATURES ASBESTOS

Franklin Institute Devotes Scientific Wonders Program to Subject

The Franklin Institute in its "Scientific Wonders" program, broadcast over Station WCAU (Philadelphia) on Saturday, January 27th, used as its subject "Asbestos," interviewing over the air Ernest Muehleek, President of the Keasbey & Mattison Company.

Mr. Muehleek answered laymen's questions about asbestos which were asked him by Major Coulson of the Franklin Institute staff, and which very thoroly covered the subject of asbestos, its discovery, early history, uses and importance in our everyday living.



Keasbey & Mattison Officials (left to right) are: Henry C. Whittlesey, Advertising Manager; Wm. Marriott, Jr., Asst. Sales Manager; Ernest Muehleek, President; William S. Acuff, Jr., General Sales Mgr.; William C. Scott, Vice President, at dedication ceremonies of the Fiery Snowman.

The broadcast preceded the dedication ceremonies of the Fiery Snowman, lent by the Keasbey & Mattison Company to the Institute for an indefinite period, and

"ASBESTOS"

accepted by William Jackson, Manager of Operations of the Institute. The Snowman stands in a very prominent place in the Hall of Physics, and can be seen by anyone visiting the Franklin Institute.

CURRENT RANGE OF PRICE

Canadian

Per Ton (2000 lbs.) f.o.b. Mine

Group No. 1 (Crude No. 1)	\$700.00 to \$750.00
Group No. 2 (Crude No. 2; Crude Run-of-Mine and Sundry)	150.00 to 350.00
Group No. 3 (Spinning or Textile Fibre)	110.00 to 200.00
Group No. 4 (Shingle Fibre)	57.00 to 85.50
Group No. 5 (Paper Fibre)	40.00 to 49.50
Group No. 6 (Waste, Stucco or Plaster)	30.00 to 32.00
Group No. 7 (Refuse or Shorts)	12.00 to 27.00

Vermont—

Per Ton (2000 lbs.)

f. o. b. Hyde Park, Vt.

Shingle (Minimum test 0-2-10- 4)	\$57.00 to \$60.00
XX (Minimum test 0-0-10- 6)	40.00
E (Minimum test 0-0- 7- 9)	30.00
C (Minimum test 0-0- 5-11)	25.00
Shorts	\$12.00 to 16.50
Floats	18.00

Note: Crude Run-of-Mine (Canadian) refers to a crude asbestos produced in certain mines where Crude Fibre is not graded into regular No. 1 and 2 Crude. Crude Sundry refers to certain odd lots of off grade material which do not conform to the regular standards of No. 1 Crude or No. 2 Crude.

—:—

Asbestos Census. Reports covering asbestos products, to be used in the Biennial Census of Manufactures should be filled out promptly as the combined figures are helpful to the Asbestos Industry and the less delay in filing of report forms, the earlier will the combined report be issued. Check to see whether your Company's report form has been completed and sent to the Census Bureau.

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MARKET CONDITIONS

GENERAL BUSINESS

As was anticipated business activity declined somewhat during the first month of the year, in fact the decline was just a bit sharper than was expected. The backlog of orders which most industries had, has kept production on a fairly even base, but, generally speaking, new orders are not filling up the gaps made by shipments. This isn't causing any alarm either; in fact it is realized that inventory shelves were filled to overflowing in the latter part of 1939 and it is natural therefore that orders will fall off for a short time until stocks are decreased.

Altho the downward trend has been steeper than anticipated, when the situation is compared with a year ago for instance, it cannot be described as disappointing. In fact such a comparison indicates that the first quarter of 1940 will show greater business activity, more employment and better earnings than last year.

ASBESTOS - RAW MATERIAL

Says our correspondent in connection with the market in Raw Asbestos: "No important change. All sources of supply for the coming year are heavily booked. So far as Yellow Asbestos is concerned, it appears that the loss of the German market for it has been absorbed by the increased demand from other sources. Prices are firm."

ASBESTOS—MANUFACTURED GOODS

Textiles. There has been some little slowing up in demand. However, this decrease is not out of proportion with the general business fall-off. It is believed that most manufacturers have sufficient business on hand to carry them thru the first quarter with satisfactory results. The price level remains firm and manufacturers are awaiting

"ASBESTOS"

word from the mine producers as to asbestos fibre costs for the second quarter.

Insulation. High Pressure. A slight tapering off in volume has been noticed recently. This is probably to be expected so long as recognized business indices continue to slowly recede. However 1940 is off to a considerably better start than 1939. Prices in this line are firm.

Insulation. Low Pressure. This market shows what we might term normal business for this time of year, and this applies in the Paper and Millboard markets as well. Prices in all three lines are fairly steady.

Asbestos-Cement Materials. Conditions in the asbestos-cement products market are quite satisfactory considering that shipments in the North are naturally slower at this season of the year because of weather conditions. The market is firm and manufacturers and trade alike are optimistic about prospects for good spring and summer business in both sidings and roof shingles.

There is also a good demand for industrial products such as corrugated and flat sheets.

These comments have been made by various executives in the Asbestos Industry closely in touch with market trends. Opinions are always welcome.

—:—

Universal Asbestos Mfg. Co., of Watford, England, shows a profit for 1939 of \$854,590. At a recent meeting of the company, Mr. Evelyn Hurden, deputy chairman, made the statement that the call for asbestos cement materials was so great and their factory was kept so busy on actual orders, it was impossible for them to pursue as far as they would like experiments looking toward new uses for asbestos-cement products in general industry.

—:—

Latest reports on the Building Industry indicate that the total of private building and engineering contracts awarded in January was \$103,659,000 almost exactly equal to the January 1939 figure.

"ASBESTOS"



Africa (S. Rhodesia)

Statistics by Rhodesia Chamber of Mines)

September 1939

	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value £ s d
<i>Bulawayo District</i>		
Nil Desperandum (African Asb. Mng. Co. Ltd.)	659.91	10,074 5 0
Shabanie (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	3,355.09	62,994 16 8
<i>Victoria District</i>		
Gath's & King (Rhod. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	738.00	11,980 3 6
Murie Asbestos (Mashaba Rhod. Asb. Co. Ltd.)	9.25	121 6 7
Regina (African Asb. Mng. Co. Ltd.)	62.40	970 8 0
Rosey Cross (Mashaba Rho. Asb. Co. Ltd.)	7.75	96 3 9
	<hr/> 4,832.40	<hr/> 86,237 3 6
<i>September 1938</i>	<i>4,878.90</i>	<i>92,190 5 10</i>

Africa (S̄waziland)

October 1939 1,000.80 Tons (2000 lbs.)

U. S. S. R. (Russia)

Exports of Asbestos by Russia for the Year 1938, as given in the January 13, 1940 issue of Commerce Reports (U. S. A.) totalled 14,434 Metric Tons (15,911 short tons) valued at 5,049,000 Rubles.

Canada.

Statistics published by Bureau of Mines, Province of Quebec).

Production December 1939	31,931 tons (2000 lbs.)	
Production December 1938	17,471 tons (2000 lbs.)	
	Year 1938	Year 1939
Crudes	2,911 short tons	3,137 short tons
Fibres	163,120 short tons	193,998 short tons
Shorts	123,789 short tons	166,875 short tons
	289,820 short tons	364,010 short tons

"ASBESTOS"

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

Automobile production for 1939 was 3,732,374, the United States figure being 3,577,058 and the Canadian 155,316. Comparison with the totals for the nine previous years follows:

1930	3,510,178	1935	4,119,811
1931	2,472,359	1936	4,616,274
1932	1,431,494	1937	5,016,437
1933	2,025,125	1938	2,655,171
1934	2,895,629	1939	3,732,374

December production for 1939 was 469,002 (452,024 in the United States and 16,978 in Canada). In 1938 December production was 406,960 (of which 388,346 were produced in the U.S.A. and 18,614 in Canada).

ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

(These figures are compiled from the Commercial and Financial Chronicle. No guarantee made as to their correctness.)

	Par	January 1940			Last
		Low	High		
Armstrong Cork Co. (Com.)	np	37	40½		40½
Asbestos Corp. (Com.)	np	25	26¼		25½
Celotex (Com.)	np	9%	11½		10%
Celotex (Pfd.)	100	61½	65		64
Certaiteed (Com.)	1	6½	7¼		6½
Certaiteed (Pfd.)	100	27¾	32¼		29%
Flintkote (Com.)	np	18¼	21		19
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	70½	77½		71¾
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	123	132		126
Raybestos-Manhattan (Com.)	np	19½	21		20½
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	18	20¾		18¾
Thermoid (Com.)	1	3%	4%		3%
Thermoid (Pfd.)	10	26½	30½		30¾
U. S. Gypsum (Com.)	20	82½	89		87½
U. S. Gypsum (Pfd.)	100	170	181		179½

ESTIMATING TABLES AVAILABLE

Tables for Estimating Various Insulation Areas (as mentioned on page 29 of our January issue) have proven quite useful to Estimators, and a number of sets have been ordered.

There are 12 tables, 2 to a sheet (our January number stated 1 to a sheet, but later we found that placing 2 on a sheet was preferable as it cut down bulk), and the whole set of 6 sheets costs but \$1.00. Orders can be filled immediately upon receipt.

CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

Building

The year 1939 had the largest total construction volume since 1930 and the largest residential building volume since 1929, according to F. W. Dodge Corporation, in a statement making public the final figures for the year on construction contracts awarded in the 37 Eastern States.

The 12-month total for all building and engineering work was \$3,550,543,000, compared with \$3,196,928,000 in the preceding year. Of the \$353,000,000 increase, \$350,000,000 was in privately financed construction and only \$3,000,000 in publicly financed construction.

Most important, both in magnitude and as an indicator of widespread increases in the number of new investments in buildings, was the increase in residential building, from \$985,787,000 in 1938 to \$1,334,272,000 in 1939. This increase amounted to 35%.

An increase of \$49,000,000, or ten per cent, in private non-residential building was more than offset by a decrease of \$156,000,000 in publicly financed non-residential building. The result of these opposing trends was a 10 per cent reduction of the non-residential total, from \$1,072,137,000 in 1938, to \$965,638,000 in 1939. Heavy engineering contracts (for public works and utilities projects) increased 10 per cent, from \$1,139,004,000 in 1938 to \$1,250,633,000 in 1939. The \$111,000,000 increase was practically evenly divided between publicly financed and privately financed projects.

Commenting on the 1940 construction outlook, Thomas S. Holden, vice president in charge of Statistics and Research for F. W. Dodge Corporation, stated: "The general industrial and business recovery that has taken place during the past eight months indicates for this year continued increases in commercial, manufacturing, and private residential building and for private electric utility construction. Public housing should increase very considerably over 1939, and highway work should go ahead at a satisfactory rate. Drastic reduction of Federal aid to other classes of public building and engineering work will be partly offset by construction under the defense program. On the basis of quite conservative estimates, we expect at least a 10 to 12 per cent increase in private construction this year, with a possible 10 per cent decrease in public construction, with at least a moderate net gain in the year's total."



IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Imports into U. S. A.

(Figures published by U. S. Dept. of Commerce)

Unmanufactured Asbestos:

	Nov. 1938 Tons (2240 lbs.)	Nov. 1939 Tons (2240 lbs.)
Africa (Br. S.)	1,157	807
Australia	1	33
Canada	14,295	19,593
Italy	91	5
U. S. S. R. (Russia)	5	.....
United Kingdom	4	10
	<hr/> 15,553	<hr/> 20,448
Value	\$641,354	\$903,098

Tabulation of Crudes and Fibres:

Crude (Africa-Br. S.)	1,157	807
Crude (Australia)	1	33
Crude (Canada)	96	193
Crude (Italy)	1	5
Crude (United Kingdom) .....	.....	10
Mill Fibre (Canada)	3,745	6,904
Lower Grades (Canada)	10,454	12,496
Lower Grades (Italy)	90	.....
Lower Grades (U. S. S. R.)	5	.....
Lower Grades (U. Kingdom)	4	.....
	<hr/> 15,553	<hr/> 20,448

Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	November 1938 Pounds	November 1939 Pounds
Belgium (Shingles)	429,323	.....
Germany (Packing)	3,216	.....
United Kingdom (Yarn)	1,502	3,258
United Kingdom (Packing) ..	761	3,074
United Kingdom (W. Fabrics) ..	.....	1,860
	<hr/> 434,802	<hr/> 8,192
Value	\$ 8,041	\$ 3,074

Exports from U. S. A.

Exports of unmanufactured asbestos during November 1939 amounted to 73 tons, valued at \$8,149; compared with 461 tons, valued at \$42,929 in November 1938.

"ASBESTOS"

Exports from U. S. A. (Contd.)

Exports of Unmanufactured Asbestos Goods:

	November 1938		November 1939	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Paper, Mlbd. & Rlbd. lbs.	147,606	\$ 6,877	106,996	\$ 7,096
Pipe Covg. & Cement lbs.	139,247	5,830	413,335	21,375
Textiles & Yarn lbs.	8,234	2,829	17,130	4,855
Packing lbs.	94,114	45,900	192,386	102,455
Brake Lining—				
Molded & Semi-molded		54,679		72,535
Not Molded lin. ft.	70,294	14,260	72,898	14,827
Clutch Facings—				
Molded & S-molded units	13,162	5,349	18,381	7,910
Woven units	17,518	4,470	13,934	4,617
Magnesia and Mfrs. lbs.	198,307	18,907	432,269	24,896
Asbestos Roofing sqs.	6,063	20,773	3,784	27,808
Other Manufactures lbs.	198,055	25,143	739,802	54,115

Exports of Raw Asbestos from Canada

(Figures by Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

	November 1938		November 1939	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
	(2000 lbs.)		(2000 lbs.)	
United Kingdom	2,768	\$ 178,374	5,523	\$ 321,616
United States	5,093	320,579	8,587	593,578
Australia	559	36,170	1,393	83,413
New Zealand			270	16,200
Ireland (Eire)	45	2,430		
Argentina			100	7,580
Brazil	6	347		
Belgium	206	13,425	200	13,200
China			30	1,275
Chile	110	6,600		
Czechoslovakia	533	32,800		
France	1,622	93,646	435	22,264
Germany	3,988	382,088		
Italy	102	14,942		
Japan	1,232	78,654	5,450	441,882
Portugal			30	1,822
Siam		12	30	1,755
Switzerland			200	15,000
Sweden			1,000	67,800
Uruguay			100	7,200
	16,264	\$1,160,067	23,348	\$1,594,585

"ASBESTOS"

Exports of Raw Asbestos from Canada (Contd.)

	November 1938		November 1939	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
	(2000 lbs.)		(2000 lbs.)	
<i>Sand and Waste</i>				
United Kingdom	710	15,346	2,075	45,348
United States	12,137	217,497	15,379	265,686
Australia .....	.....	.....	30	720
British India	60	870	120	1,823
Czechoslovakia	11	264	.....	.....
Denmark .....	.....	.....	30	369
France	30	720	190	5,040
Germany	800	19,066	.....	.....
Puerto Rico .....	.....	.....	30	390
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
	13,748	\$ 253,763	17,854	\$ 319,376
<i>Grand Total</i>	30,012	\$1,413,830	41,202	\$1,913,961

TRADE MARKS

We have arranged with the National Trade-Mark Company, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., to conduct this department for our readers. The trade-marks have recently been passed for publication by the U. S. Patent Office and are in line for early registration unless opposition is filed.

An advance search without charge on any trade-mark our readers may contemplate adopting or registering has been arranged for. Write us, or send inquiry direct to the National Trade-Mark Company, mentioning our name.

"Century" Serial No. 403,695. Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa. Filed March 4, 1938. For asbestos-composition shingles, slates, tiles, sheets, sheathing, slabs and roofing materials. Published July 4, 1939.

"Century" Serial No. 420,865. Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa. Filed June 23, 1939. For asbestos cement conduit and duct and asbestos cement couplings and fittings used in connection with conduit and duct for use in electrical wiring and cable installations. Published August 22, 1939.

Asbestite. Serial No. 416,091. Burndy Engineering Company, Inc., New York City. Filed Feb. 16, 1939. For connector fuse protective coverings and electrical connectors. Published October 10, 1939.

K & M Best in Asbestos. Serial No. 422,363. Keasbey & Mattison Company, Ambler, Pa. Filed August 7, 1939. For asbestos cements, asbestos papers, asbestos millboard, wool felt insulation, furnace coverings, asbestos boards, slabs, tiles, sheets and sidings, wallboards, pipe coverings, block insulation, asbestos lumber, magnesia insulation, composition boards, etc. Published November 14, 1939.

Duralite. Serial No. 417,603. Asbestos Cement Pipes, Inc., New York City. Filed March 29, 1939. For Asbestos-cement pipe. Published Dec. 5, 1939.

NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

BIRTHDAYS.

C. J. Sherer, Vice President and Treasurer, Russell Manufacturing Co., Middletown, Conn., February 18.

E. J. Tyson, Vice President and Secretary, American Asbestos Co., Norristown, Pa., February 18.

Clarence E. Witherspoon, President, Asbestos Construction Co., Inc., New York City, February 20.

G. W. Marshall, Jr., General Manager, Industrial Sales Division, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Manheim, Pa., February 21.

J. Albert Taylor, Vice President and Secretary, Wallace & Gale Co., Baltimore, Md., February 24.

Roland C. Sprinkmann, Treasurer, Sprinkmann Sons Corp., Milwaukee, Wis., February 26.

A. S. Johnson, Managing Director, Johnson's Company, Thetford Mines, P. Q., Canada, February 28.

Leonard Krez, Secretary, Paul J. Krez Co., Chicago, Ill., February 28.

J. P. O'Malley, O'Malley Brothers, Chicago, Ill., March 1.

Carl Bindman, Sales Manager, Johnson's Company, Thetford Mines, P. Q., Canada, March 7.

E. J. Wilson, President, Elwood J. Wilson, Inc., New York City, March 7.

P. M. Taft, President, P. M. Taft Asbestos Co., Holyoke, Mass., March 9.

W. L. Markert, President, Brooks-Fisher Insulating Co., Atlanta, Ga., March 10.

Harry A. Kieselbach, General Manager Insulation Department, Johns-Manville Corp., New York City., March 14.

We extend congratulations and best wishes to all these gentlemen on the occasion of their birthdays.

H. G. FARWELL, of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., has been elected President of the Overseas Automotive Club, New York City.

B. ASPER, of Johns-Manville International Corporation, was recently elected Second Vice President of the Overseas Automotive Club, of New York City.

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORP. The Board of Directors at a meeting held on January 15th, voted to redeem 10% of the 75,000 shares of the Cumulative 7% Preferred Stock of the Company now outstanding, the date set for redemption being April 1, 1940. Price is to be the price provided in the Certificate of Incorporation—\$120. per share plus an amount equal to all dividends accumulated and unpaid at the redemption date (\$1.75 per share). Selection of shares to be redeemed will be by lot as

• BLUE ASBESTOS

The Cape Asbestos Company, Ltd., is the world's largest supplier of acid-resistant blue crocidolite asbestos, and the only manufacturer operating its own mines. Inquiries solicited on:

MILLBOARD

YARNS

ROVINGS

POWDER

CLOTHS

PROCESSED FIBRES

Unexcelled for use in

ASBESTOS CEMENT PIPES

• AMOSITE ASBESTOS

This fibre owing to its great length and bulk is unrivalled for use as an insulating medium in:

Asbestos mattress filler

85% Magnesia insulation

The CAPE ASBESTOS CO. Limited

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FACTORY, BARKING, ESSEX

United States Sales Agent:

ARNOLD W. KOEHLER

415 LEXINGTON AVE.

NEW YORK CITY

TELEPHONE—VANDERBILT 6-1477

"ASBESTOS"

permitted by the Certificate of Incorporation. Notice of serial number of shares selected by lot and the place for redemption will be sent to the stockholders whose certificates are drawn, as soon as possible after March 4, 1940, the date fixed for the drawing.

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC. The Directors of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., at their meeting on January 18, declared a quarterly dividend of 25c per share, payable March 15, 1940, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 29, 1940.

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC., on January 22, 1940, announced the appointment of Frederick L. Curtis as General Manager of the Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Division. Mr. Curtis, who is also treasurer of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., had been assistant general manager of the Manhattan Division. In the general managership he succeeds Colonel Arthur F. Townsend, deceased. Mr. Curtis began his career in the rubber business at the Sandy Hook, Conn., plant of the New York Belting & Packing Company in 1883, one year after New York Belt established its Passaic plant. He left New York Belt when Col. Townsend and five others established the Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Company in 1893 and has been with Manhattan Rubber and Raybestos-Manhattan in executive positions ever since then.

Appointment of H. E. Smith as Assistant General Manager has also been announced. Mr. Smith was formerly Sales Manager of Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Division.

J. H. Matthews has been appointed Assistant Factory Manager. He will be Assistant to Charles T. Young, factory Manager in Passaic. He was formerly in charge of several departments of the Passaic plant.

THE ATLAS ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED of Montreal, P. Q., Canada, has taken over an additional building, increasing its productive capacity by approximately 18%. Eight employees have been added to the staff. The new building is five stories high and has 13,000 feet of floor space. The company is a manufacturer and distributor of various asbestos products.

The Atlas Asbestos Corporation Limited has also acquired the business of Joseph Spence & Co., 53 Front St., E., Toronto, and a full stock of the Atlas line is being maintained at that point to serve clientele in the Toronto district. W. Malcolm has been appointed local manager and J. Spence manager of insulation.

Lorne Bain, President of the Atlas Corporation, gave as the reason for expansion the need for adequate facilities to serve their Ontario customers.

THE ASBESTOS MOLYBDENUM & TUNGSTEN CORP., LTD., of London, has recently purchased the property and deposits of the Australian Blue Asbestos Mines, N. L., in Western Australia. **ARTICLE.**—"From Mines to Roofs," by M. A. Brown in the January issue of *The American Roofer*, covers the subject of asbestos rather thoroly.

U. S. ASBESTOS DIVISION. During the A. S. I. Show, sales-

"ASBESTOS"

men for the U. S. Division of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., held a general meeting. Men from all over the United States and from the Canadian territories met with F. A. Miller, Replacements Sales Manager and O. H. Cilley, Assistant General Manager. After a review of past performance, the advertising and merchandising program for the coming year was outlined.

TURNER & NEWALL LIMITED. Directors' Report and Balance Sheet, as of September 30, 1939, has been received and is of interest. Follows the report compared with the previous year:

	Year Ending Sept. 30, 1938	Year Ending Sept. 30, 1939
Profit after providing for exp. of Management Depre., Directors' Fees and Income Tax, etc.	£1,277,694	£ 960,615
Add balance brought forward from previous year	115,770	116,610
	<hr/> 1,393,464	<hr/> 1,077,225
Deduct: Div. already paid (pref. and ordinary)	300,928	300,939
	<hr/> 1,092,536	<hr/> 766,286
Available Balance		
Which Directors recommend be appropriated as follows:		
Final Dividend ¹ on Ordinary Stock actual (sub- ject to deduction of Income Tax)	(865,926)	(599,523)
Turner & Newall Trust Fund	(10,000)	(10,000)
General Reserve	(100,000)	(100,000)
Leaving a balance to carry forward of	£ 116,610	£ 66,763
¹ Dividend on Ordinary Stock was 15% for year ending Sept. 30, 1939; 20% for year ending Sept. 30, 1938.		

Sir Samuel Turner, Chairman, in submitting this report on January 26, 1940, in behalf of the Directors, commented on the satisfactory progress made by the company and its subsidiaries, during the past year, and announced the policy of the Company for the present year as follows: To conduct the affairs of the company in such a manner as is best calculated to achieve four results:—First, the maximum contribution by the company to the national effort required to win the war; second, subject to, and as part of the above point, the taking of every possible step to maintain and even to extend the company's important export trade; third, the abstention during the war period from new ventures, unless these become necessary, either in the national interest or to protect the existing interests of the company; fourth, the maintenance of the Board's policy of endeavoring always to look some years ahead, and the consequent continuance of its active policy of research and development, but as far as possible without new commitments on any considerable scale until hostilities are concluded.

Mention was also made of the starting of production at the Havelock Mine, Swaziland (Africa); completion of the new research and testing laboratories by Ferodo Limited at Chapel-en-le Frith, which are devoted exclusively to the investigation and testing of friction materials; the new factory at the Washington Chemical Company, for the manufacture of insulating bricks, which began operations in April 1939, and the new plants at

"ASBESTOS"

Ambler, Pa., and St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A., for the production of asbestos cement pressure and conduit pipes.

LEWIS H. BROWN, President, Johns-Manville Corporation, on February 1st addressed the Middle Atlantic Lumbermen's Association on the subject "The Lumber Dealer of the Future." The convention was held at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, and preceding Mr. Brown's address he was the recipient of an honorary award for distinguished service to the lumber industry, the award being presented to Mr. Brown by Joseph W. Brosius, President of the Middle Atlantic Lumbermen's Association.

ASBESTOS CONTRACTORS NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION held its annual meeting at the Parker House, Boston, Mass., on the evening of January 10, 1940. During the short business meeting, the retiring president, George W. Hinman, spoke on conditions in the contracting industry and pointed out some of the problems of the future.

Arthur E. Swanson of the New England Insulation Company was elected president for the coming year; Harold B. Buse was re-elected Secretary and Treasurer. The Executive Committee for 1940 consists of Harry W. Cook, George W. Hinman and Leon S. Thorsen.

After the business session, 21 representatives of the member companies sat down to dinner in the Hawthorne Room and enjoyed the entertainment furnished by Carl Moore of WEEI. Later in the evening the usual bridge tournament was held, high honors going to Walter J. Ballou and George Hesslein.

"PROVED PROTECTION AGAINST WASTED PROFITS" is the title of a new booklet published by The Philip Carey Company. The booklet is profusely illustrated, the pictures showing installations of various Carey products—heat insulations, air conditioning equipment, corrugated roofing and siding, built-up roofings, roof coatings, floorings, etc. Attractive in its two colors—orange and black,—and every paragraph of interest.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF WYOMING has recently (November 1939) issued its Bulletin No. 29, devoted to the subject of "Asbestos and Chromite Deposits of Wyoming" by Dr. R. H. Beckwith of the Department of Geology and Mineralogy of the University of Wyoming. The 32 page book covers a number of deposits of asbestos in Wyoming, including that of Casper Mountain. It is obtainable by request from the Geological Survey at Cheyenne, Wyo., and so far as we know there is no charge.

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED, has just issued its Fourteenth Annual Report, covering the calendar year of 1939. Profit for the year after charging all expenses, including bond interest and provision for taxes of \$260,000 but before depreciation and depletion, amounted to \$1,701,316.50. After deducting \$421,507.56 for depreciation and depletion, and \$350,000 which was transferred to the General Reserve Account, there remains a balance of \$929,808.94 from which regular and extra dividends

"ASBESTOS"

in the amount of \$810,000 were paid. The balance of \$119,808.94 has been added to the surplus account.

The report includes a brief review of the year, the following facts being of particular interest: Mills at the King, Beaver, Vimy and British-Canadian Mines were operated at capacity thruout the year. The tonnage of rock milled showed an increase over 1938 of 6%, while the reduction in cost per ton of rock milled was 3%.

At the King Mine No. 3 Shaft with crushing plant and dryers was put in operation in June. The peak capacity of the new crushing plant is 400 tons per hour.

At the Beaver Mine stripping was done on Bennett-Martin ground, and a second glory-hole opened to supply additional ore for the Beaver Mill.

At the British-Canadian Mine stripping was done to uncover a supply of ore for a year and the diamond drilling program completed. A sprinkler system was installed thru the mill.

At Vimy the usual program of stripping and diamond drilling was done. In November an electric shovel was installed to replace the Deisel shovel; in December the primary jaw crusher was replaced by one of larger capacity. A sprinkler system was also installed in the mill.

Balance sheet figures for the year 1939 are given below (see page 37 of March 1939 "ASBESTOS" for the 1938 figures):

Assets	Year Ended Dec. 31, 1939
Government Bonds and Treasury Bills	\$ 749,737.27
Inventory (Asbestos \$723,366.31)	984,497.90
Accounts and Bills Receivable, less reserve for bad debts	814,741.52
Cash	146,724.48
Deferred Charges	196,646.39
Properties (less reserves for depreciation and de- pletion)	3,166,809.55
	<hr/> \$6,059,157.11
Liabilities	
Accounts and Accrued Liabilities	\$ 319,073.05
Provision for Taxes	267,391.94
General Reserve	1,000,000.00
Capital Stock	2,909,142.00
Surplus (Distributable and Earned)	1,563,550.12
	<hr/> \$6,059,157.11

THE JOHNS-MANVILLE HOUSING GUILD is fully described as to purpose, method of operation, advantages, etc., in a 59 page book entitled "A Working Formula for Integrating the Building Industry." The book is written by Arthur A. Hood, originator

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of the Guild Plan, Manager of the Housing Guild Division of Johns-Manville and Director of the Guild Management and Sales Training Institutes.

PATENTS

This information obtained from the Official Patent Gazette, published weekly by the U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Asbestos Yarn. No. 2,179,087. Granted on November 7, 1939, to Willis A. Gibbons, Montclair, N. J., assignor to U. S. Rubber Company, New York. Application January 26, 1939. Serial No. 252,890.

An asbestos yarn capable of withstanding temperatures that are destructive to cotton fibres, which comprises a core of drafted and spun asbestos yarn, having a relatively rough, irregular surface and a cover of loose asbestos fibres rolled thereupon into intimate engagement with said irregular surface to thereby form a core yarn having a spun asbestos core and an unspun asbestos cover surrounding the core.

Asbestos Fabric for Cover for Ironing Surfaces. No. 2,180,515. Granted on November 21, 1939 to Boutwell H. Foster, Maplewood, N. J., assignor to United States Rubber Co., New York. Application Sept. 15, 1938. Serial No. 230,057.

A single ply asbestos fabric cover for ironing surfaces having a life two or more times that of the cotton covers for ironing surfaces now in use; comprising a broken twill fabric having at least a 75% asbestos content, and formed of nearly same number of single end asbestos warp threads and single end asbestos weft threads united in a broken twill weave having the sum of at least fifty longitudinal and transverse asbestos thread counts to the square inch and a weight of not more than 24 ounces per square yard to thereby provide an asbestos fabric having an ironing surface that is sufficiently smooth to mark the goods being ironed less than they are marked by the cotton duck covers now used upon commercial laundry machines for ironing home laundry.

Pipe Coupling. No. 2,180,695. Granted on November 21, 1939, to Ernest Wayne Rembert, Plainfield, N. J., assignor to Johns-Manville Corp., New York. Application August 30, 1937. Serial No. 161,576.

In making a pipe assembly the method which comprises arranging two sections of pipe end to end and in slightly spaced relationship to each other, closing the space between the ends of adjacent sections, placing over the thus formed joint a sleeve of internal diameter larger than the outside diameter of the said pipe sections, caulking the spaces between the opposite ends of the sleeve and the pipe sections with a temporary sealing means, drawing free ends of said means away from the ends of the sleeve at the top portion thereof to form inlets, filling with a fluent, hardenable composition, the space between the sleeve and the ends of the pipe sections through one of the said inlets allowing the air to escape from the other and then hardening the composition.

Asbestos-Cement Product. No. 2,182,353. Granted on December 5, 1939 to Ernest Wayne Rembert, Plainfield, N. J., and Dominic Bertogliat, Waukegan, Ill., assignors to Johns-Manville Corporation, New York City. Application March 24, 1937. Serial No. 132,748.

The method of manufacturing felted asbestos-cement products from a dilute aqueous pulp of Portland Cement and asbestos fibres which comprises a dry mixture of asbestos fibres and Portland Cement, adding to the dry mixture a sufficient quantity of water to form a dilute aqueous suspension of asbestos fibres and Portland Cement, containing 20 to 50 parts by weight, of water, to one part of asbestos-cement, forming a thin felt from the dilute suspension thus formed within ten minutes of the time of addition of the water to the dry mixture and compositing the felt upon this to produce a laminated composite asbestos-cement tube.

Shingles. No. 2,183,965. Granted on December 19, 1939 to John W. Ledebor, Ambler, Pa., assignor to Keasbey & Mattison Company, Ambler. Application March 9, 1937. Serial No. 129,784.

A process for producing shingles comprising providing a large plastic slab or sheet of a size including a number of shingle blanks and composed of a number of thin laminations of fibre-Portland Cement composition containing excess water and having its fibres lying in the planes of the laminations, placing said slab or sheet with one face on a pervious screen adapted for the escape of water under pressure, pressing the other face of said sheet or slab by an impervious die face having a series of rounded ridges thereon, imitating wood graining, or the like and of greater depth than the thickness of any of said laminations, compressing the slab or sheet, to less thickness transversely of the laminations and causing the surface laminations in contact with said impervious die face to shift or flow laterally under the action of said die to an undulating surface contour without discontinuity of any of the laminations at any point simultaneously with said pressure forcing the escape of water transversely thru said sheet and said pervious die face and then sub-dividing the pressed slab or sheet longitudinally and transversely into a plurality of shingles with each shingle from the same slab or sheet having different patterns of rounded ridges thereon.

Shingle Making Machine. No. 2,184,619. Granted on December 26, 1939, to Arthur G. Leonard, Jr., Wilmington, Ill. assignor to Lehon Company, Chicago. Application July 3, 1936. Serial No. 88,758.

Apparatus for making shingle stock comprising an accumulation roll on which said stock is formed by the accumulation of several layers of relatively thin web, cutting means for freeing a cutting on one surface of said web, a drive for said cutting means including a clutch and control means for actuating the clutch, said control means being in turn actuated by the stock on the accumulation roll when the same reaches a pre-determined thickness.

THIS and THAT

Albania. According to note in Minerals Circular No. 21 published on December 9, 1939 by the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, asbestos of good quality has been discovered in the Korcha district of Albania (a small country between Yugoslavia and Greece). Arrangements are being made, it is said, for early exploration of the deposits by the Società Cave di San Vittore.

Sewage Treatment Patent. U. S. Patent No. 2,158,954 was granted on May 16, 1939 to Paul Zigerli of Zurich, Switzerland, covering the Z-Process of Sewage Treatment. This process was described in our July 1938 issue, Page 3. This process is in use in Switzerland but up to the present time has not been introduced into the United States.

G. E. Orders. Orders received by the General Electric Company in 1939 totalled \$360,748,386, compared with \$251,176,223 in 1938, an increase of 43 per cent.

Celotex Earnings. The Celotex Corporation reports net earnings for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1939, after all charges and provisions for Federal Income Taxes, of \$741,755.73, compared with \$518,358.33 in the previous year, or an increase of 43%. Net sales for the year were the largest in the history of the Corporation—\$12,317,935.54, an increase of \$3,191,446.77, or 35% over the previous year.

Wage Increase. Asbestos Mining Companies in Thetford Mines, P. Q.—specifically Asbestos Corporation Limited, Bell Asbestos Mines and Johnson's Asbestos Company—during the latter part of January signed an agreement with the National Catholic Syndicate providing for a 3c per hour increase in the wages of asbestos miners during 1940, thus bringing the hourly rate up to 43c. The agreement will affect about 2,650 workmen, and covers the Thetford Mines, Black Lake and Coleraine Asbestos Mining Districts. The increase means a total increase in wages paid during the year of about \$190,800. A stipulation that the agreement be revised if the cost of living should vary more than fifteen per cent, was included.

Plant Tours. Four schools visited the plant of the Norristown Magnesia & Asbestos Company during December, this being a part of Norristown's celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Asbestos. Two prizes were awarded by Norristown for suggestions of new uses of asbestos.

ASBESTOS



TEXTILES

ASBESTOS RESEARCH

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN IS CONSTANTLY ENGAGED IN RESEARCH FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW USES FOR ASBESTOS, AND THE IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING PRODUCTS. THESE EFFORTS HAVE GIVEN THE R-M ENGINEERING STAFF A THOROUGH SCHOOLING IN THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF THE VARIOUS KINDS OF ASBESTOS FIBRE AND A KNOWLEDGE OF THE QUALITY IN FIBRE FROM THE VARIOUS WORLD SOURCES OF SUPPLY THAT ENHANCES THE WORTH TO THE USER OF R-M ASBESTOS TEXTILES.

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.
INDUSTRIAL SALES DIVISION

FACTORIES

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
MANHEIM, PA.

NO. CHARLESTON, S. C.
PASSAIC, N. J.

DO YOU KNOW--

That a million cubic feet of air per minute is drawn thru the great series of aspirating hoods in the asbestos mills of Canadian Johns-Manville Company

That the greatest length of the Island of Cyprus from which 6,330 tons of asbestos was exported in 1938, is 141 miles, and the greatest width, 60 miles. It has 486 miles of coast line and its area is only 3584 square miles

That Pliny, the famous Greek philosopher-writer was very familiar with asbestos and mentioned it in his writings—this in the first century A. D.

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(Send us interesting facts for this page concerning your company).

